

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM SD  
Specialized Disclosure Report



**Amkor Technology, Inc.**  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

**Delaware**

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

**000-29472**

(Commission File Number)

**23-1722724**

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

**2045 East Innovation Circle, Tempe, AZ**

(Address of principal executive offices)

**85284**

(Zip Code)

**Gil C. Tily**

(Name and telephone number, including area code, of the person to contact in connection with this report)

**(480) 821-5000**

Check the appropriate box to indicate the rule pursuant to which this form is being filed, and provide the period to which the information in this form applies:

☒ Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13p-1) for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2014.

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## **Section 1 - Conflict Minerals Disclosure**

### **Item 1.01 Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report**

#### **Conflict Minerals Disclosure**

Amkor conducted in good faith, a Reasonable Country of Origin Inquiry (RCOI) on the source of its Conflict Minerals for 2014. Our RCOI was designed to determine whether the Conflict Minerals (tantalum, tin, tungsten, and gold) we used when performing semiconductor packaging services originated from the Democratic Republic of the Congo or an adjoining country (the "Covered Countries") or are from recycled or scrap sources.

We conducted our RCOI with our direct suppliers using the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (CMRT), a supply chain survey tool provided by the Conflict-Free Sourcing Initiative (CFSI), an industry group that works to address Conflict Minerals issues within supply chains. The CMRT requests direct suppliers to identify the smelters, refiners, and countries of origin of the Conflict Minerals in their products. We relied primarily on responses received from our direct suppliers to identify sources of Conflict Minerals and information provided by the CFSI.

Based on the responses to our RCOI, we know or have reason to believe that a portion of the Conflict Minerals we use originated or may have originated from the Covered Countries or may not be solely from recycled or scrap sources.

In accordance with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Amkor has filed this Specialized Disclosure Form (Form SD) and the attached Conflict Minerals Report. Both reports are available on the "Investors" tab of [www.amkor.com](http://www.amkor.com), under "SEC filings". This Form SD and Exhibit 1.01 contain references to our website. The information on this website is not incorporated by reference into this Form SD or Exhibit 1.01.

#### **Item 1.02 Exhibit**

As an exhibit to this Form SD, we provide the Conflict Minerals Report as required by Item 1.01.

## **Section 2 - Exhibits**

### **Item 2.01 Exhibits**

Exhibit 1.01 - Conflict Minerals Report, for the reporting period January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014, as required by Items 1.01 and 1.02 of this Form.

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## SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the duly authorized undersigned.

Amkor Technology, Inc.

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(Registrant)

/s/ Gil C. Tily

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Gil C. Tily, Executive Vice President, Chief Administrative  
Officer, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary

May 22, 2015

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



## Conflict Minerals Report of Amkor Technology, Inc.

*All information contained in this Conflict Minerals Report (the "Report"), other than statements of historical fact, constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of federal securities laws. These forward-looking statements involve a number of risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors including, among other things, our customers' requirements to use certain suppliers, our suppliers' responsiveness and cooperation with our due diligence efforts, our ability to implement improvements in our conflict minerals program and our ability to identify and mitigate related risks in our supply chain. For a more complete discussion of these and other risk factors, see our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), including our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014. We undertake no obligation to review or update any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring after filing this Report with the SEC.*

This Conflict Minerals Report of Amkor Technology, Inc. for calendar year 2014 was prepared in accordance with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

### *Business Overview*

Amkor is one of the world's leading providers of outsourced semiconductor packaging and test services. Packaging is the processing of bare die, a small block of semiconducting material on which a given functional circuit is fabricated, to facilitate electrical connections, heat dissipation and protection of the die. Some of the materials we use when providing packaging services contain tantalum, tin, tungsten, or gold ("Conflict Minerals"). Test services involve checking that a packaged die meets its design and performance specifications and do not involve the use of Conflict Minerals.

The mineral supply chain that provides us with Conflict Minerals is divided into upstream and downstream entities. An upstream entity is from the mine to the smelter or refiner and includes miners, local traders, exporters from the country of mineral origin, international concentrate traders, mineral reprocessors, smelters, and refiners. A downstream entity is within the minerals supply chain from when the mineral leaves the smelter or refiner to when it arrives at the retailer and includes metal traders and exchanges, component manufacturers, product manufacturers, original equipment manufacturers, and retailers.

Amkor is a downstream entity and is typically several tiers removed from the smelter or refiner and mineral origin. We have limited visibility beyond our direct suppliers to entities within the supply chain. Therefore, we rely principally on our direct suppliers to provide us with sourcing information.

### *Due Diligence Overview*

We undertook due diligence on the source and chain of custody of the Conflict Minerals we use when providing packaging services. We conducted a significant portion of our due diligence using tools and relying on information provided by the Conflict-Free Sourcing Initiative (CFSI), an industry group that works to address Conflict Minerals issues within supply chains. One CFSI tool we used was the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (CMRT), which facilitates the collection of information on the source of Conflict Minerals. We also relied on information from the Conflict-Free Smelter Program (CFSP), a voluntary initiative managed by the CFSI in which an independent third party audits the procurement activities of a smelter or refiner to determine, with reasonable confidence, that the minerals it processes originated from conflict-free sources.

## *Due Diligence Design*

We designed our due diligence to conform to an internationally recognized due diligence framework, the *Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, Second Edition, 2013 and related supplements on Tin, Tantalum and Tungsten and on Gold* (collectively, “OECD Framework”).

## *Due Diligence Performed*

The OECD Framework provides a five-step framework for risk-based due diligence in the mineral supply chain. Using this framework, we list below the actions taken to exercise due diligence on the source of Conflict Minerals we used when providing packaging services.

### **Step 1 - Establish Strong Management Systems**

- Adopted and published a Conflict Minerals Policy, stating our goal to achieve a conflict-free supply chain, on the “About Us” tab of [www.amkor.com](http://www.amkor.com).
- Assembled an internal team to implement our Conflict Minerals Policy, which included members from the Procurement, Legal, Internal Audit and Quality Assurance teams.
- Established processes and procedures to meet the requirements of our Conflict Minerals Policy.
- Required our direct suppliers to undertake due diligence to achieve a conflict-free supply chain.
- Instituted a records retention practice for records related to the sourcing of Conflict Minerals.
- Maintained our existing grievance system where stakeholders can raise a question or make a report on ethical or legal issues, including issues relating to Conflict Minerals.
- Obtained an independent assessment of the current state of our Conflict Minerals Management System for alignment with the OECD Framework.

### **Step 2 - Identify and Assess Risks in the Supply Chain**

- Conducted a supply chain survey of our direct suppliers using the CMRT to identify the smelters, refiners and/or mine of origin of Conflict Minerals.
- Compared smelters, refiners and/or mine of origin identified by our direct suppliers against the list of smelters, refiners and mineral sourcing information that have received a “conflict-free” designation by the CFSP.
- Performed additional due diligence on a portion of our direct suppliers, including on-site reviews of documentation and procedures, to evaluate the reasonableness of responses received and alignment with the OECD Framework.

### **Step 3 - Design and Implement a Strategy to Respond to Identified Risks**

- Prepared a risk management plan designed to mitigate the risk that our direct suppliers do not meet our expectations to achieve a conflict-free supply chain.
- Conducted training and held periodic communications with our direct suppliers to increase awareness of our goal to achieve a conflict free supply chain and to reduce the risk of inaccurate information received from our suppliers.
- Contacted a portion of smelters and refiners within our supply chain to encourage them to participate in the CFSP or industry equivalent. Our outreach efforts included on-site visits with select smelters and meetings with industry associations.

#### **Step 4 - Carry Out Independent Third-party Audits of Smelter/Refiner's Due Diligence Practices**

- Maintained our membership in the CFSI, an industry group that has implemented the CFSP. As a member, we have relied on the results of the CFSP to provide smelter, refiner, and mineral sourcing information on the Conflict Minerals we used when providing packaging services.

#### **Step 5 - Report Annually on Supply Chain Due Diligence**

- Published our supply chain due diligence within our 2014 Form SD and Conflict Minerals Report, which is located on the "Investors" tab of [www.amkor.com](http://www.amkor.com), under "SEC filings".

#### *Due Diligence Results*

The results of our due diligence indicates that the sources of Conflict Minerals are (1) from recycled or scrap materials, (2) from within the Democratic Republic of the Congo or adjoining countries (the "Covered Countries"), (3) from outside the Covered Countries or (4) unknown. We received responses from all of our direct suppliers subject to our supply chain survey for 2014. Collectively, their responses listed 107 known smelters and refiners within their supply chains. Of the 107 smelters and refiners identified, 94 have been designated as Conflict Free under the CFSP.

The following tables list, to the extent known, the population of smelters, refiners, and origin of Conflict Minerals within our supply chain for 2014. Our efforts to determine this population are described above under the caption "Due Diligence Performed." The information presented is derived from information provided by our direct suppliers and the CFSP.

<b>Smelters and Refiners Processing Conflict Minerals, to the Extent Known</b>		
<b>Mineral</b>	<b>Smelter or Refiner Name</b>	<b>Country Location</b>
Gold	Aida Chemical Industries Co. Ltd.	Japan
Gold	Allgemeine Gold-und Silberscheideanstalt A.G.	Germany
Gold	AngloGold Ashanti Córrego do Sítio Mineração	Brazil
Gold	Argor-Heraeus SA	Switzerland
Gold	Asahi Pretec Corporation	Japan
Gold	Asaka Riken Co Ltd	Japan
Gold	Aurubis AG	Germany
Gold	CCR Refinery – Glencore Canada Corporation	Canada
Gold	The Refinery of Shandong Gold Mining Co. Ltd	China
Gold	Dowa	Japan
Gold	Eco-System Recycling Co., Ltd.	Japan
Gold	Heraeus Ltd. Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Gold	Heraeus Precious Metals GmbH & Co. KG	Germany
Gold	Ishifuku Metal Industry Co., Ltd.	Japan
Gold	Johnson Matthey Ltd	Canada
Gold	Johnson Matthey Inc.	United States
Gold	JX Nippon Mining & Metals Co., Ltd.	Japan
Gold	Kennecott Utah Copper LLC	United States
Gold	Kojima Chemicals Co., Ltd	Japan
Gold	LS-NIKKO Copper Inc.	South Korea
Gold	Materion	United States
Gold	Matsuda Sangyo Co., Ltd.	Japan
Gold	Metalor Technologies (Hong Kong) Ltd	Hong Kong
Gold	Metalor Technologies SA	Switzerland
Gold	Metalor USA Refining Corporation	United States
Gold	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	Japan
Gold	Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd.	Japan
Gold	Nihon Material Co. LTD	Japan
Gold	Ohio Precious Metals, LLC	United States
Gold	Ohura Precious Metal Industry Co., Ltd	Japan
Gold	Pamp SA	Switzerland
Gold	Rand Refinery (Pty) Ltd	South Africa
Gold	Republic Metals Corporation	United States
Gold	Royal Canadian Mint	Canada
Gold	Sempsa Joyería Platería Sa	Spain
Gold	Shandong Zhaojin Gold & Silver Refinery Co. Ltd	China
Gold	Solar Applied Materials Technology Corp.	Taiwan
Gold	Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd.	Japan
Gold	Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo K.K.	Japan
Gold	Tokuriki Honten Co., Ltd	Japan
Gold	Umicore SA Business Unit Precious Metals Refining	Belgium
Gold	United Precious Metal Refining, Inc.	United States
Gold	Valcambi SA	Switzerland
Gold	Western Australian Mint trading as The Perth Mint	Australia

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<b>Smelters and Refiners Processing Conflict Minerals, to the Extent Known</b>		
<b>Mineral</b>	<b>Smelter or Refiner Name</b>	<b>Country Location</b>
Gold	Yamamoto Precious Metal Co., Ltd.	Japan
Gold	Yokohama Metal Co Ltd	Japan
Tantalum	F&X Electro-Materials Ltd.	China
Tantalum	Global Advanced Metals Boyertown	United States
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Co., Ltd.	Thailand
Tantalum	H.C. Starck GmbH Goslar	Germany
Tantalum	H.C. Starck GmbH Laufenburg	Germany
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Hermsdorf GmbH	Germany
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Inc.	United States
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Ltd.	Japan
Tantalum	H.C. Starck Smelting GmbH & Co.KG	Germany
Tantalum	Mitsui Mining & Smelting	Japan
Tantalum	Ningxia Orient Tantalum Industry Co., Ltd.	China
Tantalum	Solikamsk Magnesium Works OAO	Russian Federation
Tantalum	Taki Chemicals	Japan
Tantalum	Ulba	Kazakhstan
Tin	Alpha	United States
Tin	China Tin Group Co., Ltd.	China
Tin	Cooper Santa	Brazil
Tin	PT DS Jaya Abadi	Indonesia
Tin	CV United Smelting	Indonesia
Tin	EM Vinto	Bolivia
Tin	Fenix Metals	Poland
Tin	Minsur	Peru
Tin	Gejiu Non-Ferrous Metal Processing Co. Ltd.	China
Tin	Magnu's Minerais Metais e Ligas LTDA	Brazil
Tin	Malaysia Smelting Corporation (MSC)	Malaysia
Tin	Metallo Chimique	Belgium
Tin	Mineração Taboca S.A.	Brazil
Tin	Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	Japan
Tin	O.M. Manufacturing Philippines, Inc.	Philippines
Tin	OMSA	Bolivia
Tin	PT Artha Cipta Langgeng	Indonesia
Tin	PT Babel Inti Perkasa	Indonesia
Tin	PT Bangka Tin Industry	Indonesia
Tin	PT Bukit Timah	Indonesia
Tin	PT Eunindo Usaha Mandiri	Indonesia
Tin	PT Mitra Stania Prima	Indonesia
Tin	PT Prima Timah Utama	Indonesia
Tin	PT Refined Bangka Tin	Indonesia
Tin	PT Sariwiguna Binasentosa	Indonesia
Tin	PT Stanindo Inti Perkasa	Indonesia
Tin	PT Tambang Timah	Indonesia
Tin	PT Timah (Persero), Tbk	Indonesia

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Smelters and Refiners Processing Conflict Minerals, to the Extent Known		
Mineral	Smelter or Refiner Name	Country Location
Tin	PT Tinindo Inter Nusa	Indonesia
Tin	Rui Da Hung	Taiwan
Tin	Soft Metais, Ltda.	Brazil
Tin	Thaisarco	Thailand
Tin	White Solder Metalurgia e Mineração Ltda.	Brazil
Tin	Yunnan Chengfeng Non-ferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	China
Tin	Yunnan Tin Company, Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Chongyi Zhangyuan Tungsten Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Ganzhou Huaxing Tungsten Products Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Ganzhou Seadragon W & Mo Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Global Tungsten & Powders Corp.	United States
Tungsten	H.C. Starck GmbH	Germany
Tungsten	Hunan Chunchang Nonferrous Metals Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Japan New Metals Co., Ltd.	Japan
Tungsten	Kennametal Huntsville	United States
Tungsten	Tejing (Vietnam) Tungsten Co., Ltd.	Vietnam
Tungsten	Wolfram Bergbau und Hütten AG	Austria
Tungsten	Xiamen Tungsten (H.C.) Co., Ltd.	China
Tungsten	Xiamen Tungsten Co., Ltd.	China

Countries of Origin for Conflict Minerals, to the Extent Known		
Angola	Guyana	Republic of Congo
Argentina	Hungary	Russia
Australia	India	Rwanda
Austria	Indonesia	Sierra Leone
Belgium	Ireland	Singapore
Bolivia	Israel	Slovakia
Brazil	Japan	South Africa
Burundi	Kazakhstan	South Korea
Canada	Kenya	South Sudan
Central African Republic	Laos	Spain
Chile	Luxembourg	Suriname
China	Madagascar	Switzerland
Columbia	Malaysia	Taiwan
Cote D'Ivoire	Mongolia	Tanzania
Czech Republic	Mozambique	Thailand
Democratic Republic of Congo	Myanmar	Uganda
Djibouti	Namibia	United Kingdom
Egypt	Netherlands	United States of America
Estonia	Nigeria	Vietnam
Ethiopia	Peru	Zambia
France	Portugal	Zimbabwe
Germany		



### *Due Diligence Improvements*

We plan to undertake the following steps during the next compliance period to mitigate the risk that our Conflict Minerals benefit armed groups:

- Continue our engagement with our direct suppliers with additional training and periodic communications.
- Maintain our efforts to identify the number of smelters and refiners within our supply chain by evaluating the information received from our direct suppliers and comparing it with revised information published by the CFSI.
- Contact a portion of our smelters and refiners directly to encourage them to participate in the CFSP or industry equivalent.
- Obtain an independent assessment of the current state of our Conflict Minerals Management System for alignment with the OECD Framework.